

'YIELD ON TREATY,' HOOVER TO WILSON

Letter Tells President He Can
Retain 'Soul' of League by
Accepting Reservations.

SEES DRIFT TO NEW WAR

Prompt Ratification Urged to
Avoid Making Separate
Peace With Enemy.

Herbert Hoover advised President Wilson in a public letter yesterday to withdraw his opposition to treaty reservations before the United States is forced into the "unthinkable" situation of continuing another war technically at war or making a separate peace with the enemy. Mr. Hoover's opinion was that the strength of the League of Nations is not materially injured by the reservations proposed. Mr. Wilson still could retain the "soul" of the league by yielding to reservations designed to "satisfy" the most timid as to entanglements.

The statement, issued from Mr. Hoover's office in this city, was as follows: "Regardless of what any of us think should have been the provisions of either the league or the treaty, we and the world should not be kept waiting longer for a settlement.

"The whole process of peace has been necessarily one of compromise, and so long as the final peace gives freedom of action and room for constructive development of peace, I believe it should be accepted.

"The reservations should satisfy the most timid as to entanglements, and despite the feeling of the President and his associates that the strength of the league is somewhat undermined, I believe that they also should accept them. The reservations do not destroy the possibility of the creation of a potent organization to mitigate the dangers in front of us, and the alternatives are a continuation of our state of war for another year or the unthinkable thing for us to make a separate peace after we have gone so far as to agree on its main lines with our enemies in arms.

"Due to the uncertainties and other causes that the league would mitigate, the world is drifting steadily back to a worse state of international antagonism than existed before 1914. The naval armaments of every great nation, except the enemy and Russia, has been increased during the war. Many great armies have been demobilized, yet the world is again engaged in preparations for a new war. The actual number of men under arms today is much larger than before 1914. No moderating influences can be set up until we come to a conclusion and the league that was created at our inspiration and upon which the entire theme of settlement—our real hope of a better world—revolves.

"The President seems to feel the foundations of the league rest upon our participation (subject to approval of Congress on use of force) in an obligation to preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of all nations against aggression. Without entering upon this method of prevention of aggression, I believe a great foundation of peace does lie in the continuous functioning of a body of great international representatives, sitting outside the pettiness of day to day international relations engaged upon condition, the mitigation of antagonism, the very effective beyond of disturbances through removal of public opinion against them and through it the immediate undertaking of disarmament of the world to a simple defensive footing.

"Mr. Hoover urged promptness in the ratification of the treaty expressing the fear that otherwise the "soul of the league" as an influence to the prevention of war may have died in world antagonism long before the Presidential election. He urged also the importance of the United States participating in the Reparation Commission which he described as the most powerful economic body in the world.

"With us outside the treaty we must expect the commission to neglect our interests," he said. "The Reparation Commission is conducting without our aid a control that affects our trade, not only in Europe, but many other interests highly important to us closer at hand."

"If the treaty does not pass, citizens of the United States can have no entry to Germany or Austria in pursuit of trade," Mr. Hoover pointed out. "The league can never become a beneficent force unless the support of all the great powers, and specially of America," he said.

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HEARS OF RISING IN IRELAND FOR EASTER

Liberal to Ask Premier if He
Knows of Plans.

LONDON (Friday), March 19.—Alfred Clement Edwards, Liberal, has given notice in the London Times today of his intention to ask Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons Monday, whether the Government is informed of a rising planned in Ireland for Easter Monday, and a local rising at the same time at Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow.

He will also ask whether the navy has issued a consignment of arms and ammunition from Germany, and whether there is reason to suppose that the German secret service is back of the planned rising.

27 ASSASSINATIONS IN IRELAND IN 15 MONTHS

Record of Disorders Given to
House of Commons.

LONDON, March 18.—The assassination of twenty-seven police and Government employees in Ireland since January 1 of last year was announced today in the House of Commons by James J. Macpherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland. In reply to a question as to the number of murders and assassinations in that period, he gave the following statistics:

Murders—Royal Irish Constabulary, 18; Dublin police, 6; soldiers, 2; other Government servants, 1. Total, 27.

Assassinations—Irish Constabulary, 65; Dublin police, 17; soldiers, 4; other Government servants, 3. Total, 89.

In addition twenty-five attacks were made on police in barracks.

3 KILLED, GREAT LOSS IN COLORADO STORM

Wheat Crop in Kansas In-
jured by a Gale.

DENVER, March 18.—A gale, varying from 47 to 100 miles an hour, sweeping over Colorado and Wyoming caused the death today of three persons, probably mortally injured another and resulted in heavy property loss. The gale stirred up the worst sandstorm known in Colorado in years.

In Denver a girl was killed by a falling wall. Charles P. Bess, Boulder, Colo., and Chief of Police W. D. Salter of Boulder were killed when their automobile was overturned by the wind. Miss Mabel Welsh of Denver was probably mortally hurt in an automobile accident.

At Wellington, Col., the wind covered the Colorado and Southern Railroad tracks with eight inches to a foot of sand and forced a detour of trains. In Denver the wind was officially recorded at 47 miles an hour, with 72 miles at Cheyenne and 100 miles an hour at Tabernash. The Denver and Salt Lake Railroad was forced to discontinue service because of the high wind at the mountain passes. Buildings were wrecked in Denver and other places. In northern and eastern Colorado the gale damaged the wheat fields.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 18.—High wind which prevailed over Kansas today blew great quantities of wheat out of the ground, impaired wire communication and filled the air with such an amount of dust that at many places the darkness was so pronounced it was found necessary to use lights.

FIRE NEAR MAGAZINES.

Newport Helps Fight Storehouse
Blaze in Fort Adams.

SPECIAL TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
NEWPORT, March 18.—Fire destroyed a large storehouse at Fort Adams late tonight and reached such proportions that the Government forces called upon the city of Newport for assistance.

The storehouse was situated near the magazines and the fire required a hard fight by the combined firemen before the danger was eliminated.

TREATY WILL FAIL; SENATE BACKS IRISH

Continued from First Page.

Jones (N. M.), King (Utah), Myers (Mont.), Pomeroy (Ohio), Robinson (Ark.), Smith (Ga.), Swanson (Va.), Thomas (Col.), Trammell (Fla.), Underwood (Ala.), Williams (Miss.), and Wolcott (Del.)—14.

Total against, 34.
Of Senators absent and paired it was announced that Senators Culberson (Tex.), Johnson (S. D.), Overman (N. C.), Owen (Ohio), and Stanley (Ky.), Democrats, favored the resolution, and that Senator Fernald (Me.), Republican, opposed it.

The position of other Senators not voting was not stated.

Additional votes for the measure on the second vote were recorded by Senators Fernald (Me.), McCormick (Ill.) and Smoot (Utah), Republicans, and Stanley (Ky.), Democrats, who did not vote on the first roll call.

Senator Page, Republican (Vt.), changed from opposition to support of the resolution. Its opponents claimed the vote of Senators Glass (Va.), Overman and Simmons (N. C.), Democrats, and Senator Borah (Idaho), Republican, who did not vote on the first roll call.

The fight over the reservation centered about the declaration that "the United States adheres to the principle of self-determination." It was pointed out by Senator Lodge (Mass.), majority leader, and by Senator Lenroot (Wis.), and others that this general declaration in favor of self-determination would be certain to plague the country in the future. It would be accepted the world over as declaring America's sympathy and support for revolutions of subject peoples, colonies and dominions everywhere.

Nevertheless an ironclad combination of the irreconcilables with the Administration Democrats, led by Senator Hitchcock (Nebr.), acting minority leader, steadfastly rejected all efforts at modification. Efforts were made to strike out the reference to self-determination and to give the declaration application to Ireland alone. But the combined forces, both elements of which were bent on forcing the treaty rejection, would permit no modification. They would either accept the declaration as it stood or they would reject it without change. The reservation would increase the difficulty confronted by Democratic Senators in supporting ratification.

Advocates of the treaty reservation asserted it would be unnecessary for the United States to declare for self-determination in the case of one particular people while refusing to extend the expression to include the other subject races.

Political Motives Assailed.
Senator Borah (Idaho), Senator Reed (Mo.) and others repeatedly taunted the Senate, charging that it was greatly concerned for Ireland because there are millions of voters of Irish extraction who will participate in the coming election, but that sympathy was lacking for other subject peoples.

Senator Lodge and Wadsworth (N. Y.) pleaded repeatedly to have the reservation expressed about self-determination eliminated, saying that they wanted to vote for the expression on behalf of Ireland but could not endorse the sweeping application of self-determination to the whole world.

In the end the reservation was adopted precisely as drawn by Senator Gerry, but not until after a long list of proposed amendments had been voted down, some of them by very close margins.

Reed Reservations Defeated.
Senator Reed (Mo.) offered his reservation that the United States must be the sole judge of what questions involve its vital interests or national honor.

This was defeated 27 yeas to 48 noes, and then Mr. Reed offered his reservation that "the United States assumes no obligation to employ its military or naval forces or any form of economic discrimination under any article of the treaty." This was defeated 17 yeas to 62 noes, and with a slight modification he offered again and voted down, yeas 18, noes 57.

The Gerry reservation on Ireland at

once came up and Senator Thomas (Col.) offered an amendment including the Senate's ratification of the treaty in the point of order by Senator King (Utah) against the reservation as not germane to anything in the treaty was overruled, and Senator Gerry moved to table the reservation. The motion was carried, yeas 34, noes 34, the first tie vote of the treaty consideration.

Then Senator Kellogg (Minn.) moved to table the reservation, but withdrew the motion later. Senator Lodge begged the Senate to allow a straight vote on the Irish amendment alone. The Gerry reservation, he pointed out, included not only the expression on Ireland, but brought in the whole self-determination issue, undertaking to commit this Government to self-determination of all peoples. It would be pure hypocrisy, he said, for a country that fought a four year civil war to prevent self-determination of part of its people to adopt such a declaration. Likewise it was manifest that the United States would not permit Panama, Porto Rico or the Hawaiians to set themselves up separately; yet the reservation would declare for that privilege if they wished.

Lodge Amendment Failed.
Mr. Lodge therefore moved to amend by striking out the clause approving "the principle of self-determination" in order that Ireland might feel its vote of ratification was not complicated with other matters.

Senator Borah (Idaho) said the question of self-determination must be met squarely. It was not a matter of one people but of no other. Senator Gore (Okla.) made an eloquent plea for the Irish expression, and then Senator Kellogg moved to table the entire matter. This was voted down 34 to 31.

The Thomas amendment to include Korea in the reservation was rejected, yeas 34 and noes 45. Again the amendment striking out approval of the general principle of self-determination. This was defeated, yeas 37, noes 42.

"I had supposed the doctrine of self-determination," said Senator Lodge when his amendment had been announced defeated, "therefore I must vote against the entire reservation. To endorse self-determination in this fashion would involve us for all time in all the troubles of the whole world."

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Hughes Says Australia Has Same Status as U. S.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 15.

(delayed).—Premier Hughes, in a speech here today, said the United States was hesitating to accept the covenant of the League of Nations owing to a misunderstanding and because each British dominion had a vote. "We stand fast by the treaty on the same status of nationhood as America," said the Premier. "Australia paid a thousandfold greater price than America. We are a small nation, but we are jealous of our liberty and determined to maintain our rights."

deposited within sixty days from the date of the Senate's ratification. Senator Lodge asked that the ratification resolution and reservations be printed, and then moved a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

This started a new fight. Unanimous consent had been granted on Wednesday that the Senate should dispose of all the reservations to-day. It was demanded immediately that the Senate renounce in session and finish the work. Accordingly Senator Lodge withdrew his motion and the Chair announced that reservation No. 2, relating to Article X of the league covenant was before the Senate.

Mr. Lodge explained that Senator Simmons (N. C.) had asked that this reservation be held until he could offer a substitute for it. Senator Simmons had gone home ill and it would be impossible for him to return to-night. Accordingly Senator Lodge renewed his proposal to adjourn.

Vigorous Protest Made.
There was instant protest from all parts of the chamber. Senator Ashurst (Ariz.) vigorously objected, declaring: "The country is tired of hearing of the treaty."

This sentiment was received with applause from the crowded galleries, which the Chair did not attempt to suppress. Senator Ashurst continued:

"The agreement was that we should stay here to-night until we voted on these reservations, and we shall do so. Senator Simmons had an opportunity yesterday, and again to-day, to call up the reservations which he wants to discuss and did not do so. With all respect to him, I feel that the Senate should not be compelled to suspend its business on his account."

Senator Hitchcock (Nebr.) then moved to postpone until to-morrow the consideration of the reservation on Article X, and Senator Kellogg (Minn.) asked to include the Gerry resolution also. "That is the whole point. Anything to get rid of this reservation dealing with Ireland."

There was so much opposition to the Kellogg proposal that a roll call was demanded on it, and by a vote of 29 yeas to 46 noes, the Senate declined to postpone its consideration. The obvious purpose of seeking to postpone it until to-morrow was to muster enough force by that time to defeat the Irish reservation and this maneuver failed.

Simmons Hastening Back.
The question reverted to Senator Hitchcock's motion to postpone consideration of the Article X reservation. At this point Senator Reed told the Senate he had just talked with Senator Simmons over the telephone and that the latter, though he lives fifteen miles in the country, was willing to return to the Senate Chamber if possible. Anytime to get rid of this reservation dealing with Ireland.

Reservation No. 4, dealing with domestic questions, then was taken up. The reservation declared that the United States reserves to itself the right to determine what are domestic questions, and declares that all domestic and political questions, such as political affairs, immigration, labor, commerce, coastwise traffic, traffic in women, children and dangerous drugs, is reserved to the sole jurisdiction of the United States. Senator Smith (Ga.) wanted to strike out of the list of reserved subjects that of commerce. On this he spoke at some length and then the amendment went to a vote and was defeated, yeas 31, noes 46. The reservation then was adopted by a viva voce vote.

Senator Simmons in response to a

summons to come from his home returned to the Senate late in the evening to make his fight for modification of the reservation dealing with Article X.

Article X. Reservation Adopted.
He offered one amendment, which Senator Lodge characterized as calculated to emasculate the entire reservation. On motion of Senator Lodge it was tabled by a vote of 45 yeas to 34 noes, the irreconcilable groups of Republicans and Democrats standing firmly together to prevent any change.

Senator Simmons then offered another modification, very much milder in character, which was beaten by the vote of 44 yeas to 45 noes.

An amendment by Senator Smith (Ga.) then was voted down and Senator Lodge moved that the reservation on Article X be adopted. A roll call produced 54 yeas to 35 noes and the reservation was declared adopted. Although midnight was approaching effort was made to get an agreement on a time for the final vote on the treaty. The opponents of the instrument were unwilling to accept any limitation on debate, even a proposal to limit speeches to an hour being objected to. Senator Lodge finally, without getting any support, moved to adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was carried.

Delegates to Community Council.
The Community Councils of New York City announced last night that Governor Roosevelt will conduct the work normally, while the Community Councils will limit their activity to this city.

Clark Thread Raises Capital.
TRENTON, March 18.—The Clark Thread Company of Newark filed today with the Secretary of State a certificate increasing its capital stock from \$12,500,000 to \$18,000,000 by increasing the number of shares to 180,000 of \$100 par value.

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Twenty to the package

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Tareyton
London Cigarettes

Senator Simmons in response to a

GASOLINE FAMINE FACES MOTORISTS

Bureau of Mines Warns of
Higher Prices to Come.

SPECIAL TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—Still higher prices for gasoline are foreshadowed in a report on the oil situation in the United States made public today by the Bureau of Mines. In 1919 the number of automobiles in the United States increased 25 per cent, while the production of gasoline increased but 10 per cent. In ten years the number of automobiles increased 1,700 per cent, while the amount of gasoline increased 30 per cent.

There were approximately 7,000,000 automobiles in the United States on January 1, 1920, an increase of almost 1,500,000 in 1919. Indications are that by the end of the present year there will be between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 automobiles.

"The demand for gasoline is certain to increase," the Bureau of Mines reports. "On the other hand, it is possible that the future increase in the production of crude oil from our own wells will be small as compared with recent years, and that though the importations of Mexican crude may be increased considerably, the gasoline content of the crude will continue low as at present, and it becomes a matter of some concern as to whether the production of gasoline can be increased in proportion to the increase of automobiles expected for this and succeeding years."

U. S. Control of Packers Opposed.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—Producers do not favor legislation for Federal regulation of the packing industry, the House Agricultural Committee was told today by Dr. G. M. Wilson, president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association. Resolutions in favor of the various regulatory bills, said to express the sentiment of the American Livestock Association, he declared, in reality represented a compromise between contending elements in the organization.

Clark Thread Raises Capital.
TRENTON, March 18.—The Clark Thread Company of Newark filed today with the Secretary of State a certificate increasing its capital stock from \$12,500,000 to \$18,000,000 by increasing the number of shares to 180,000 of \$100 par value.

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